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Inaugural Dissertation

On

Memoribus or pills

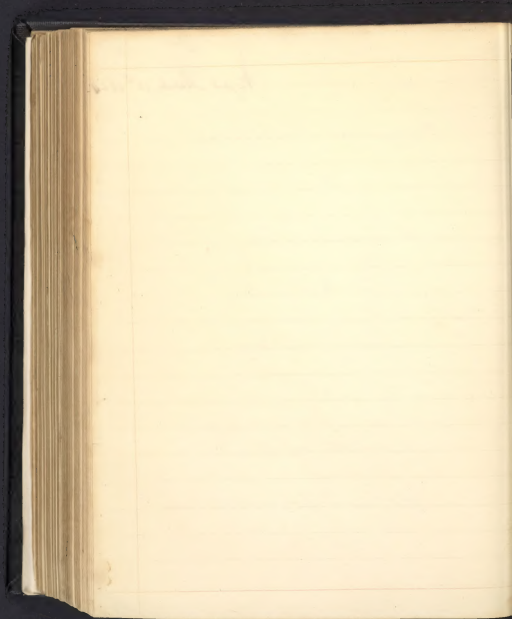
by

Merton Reed

of

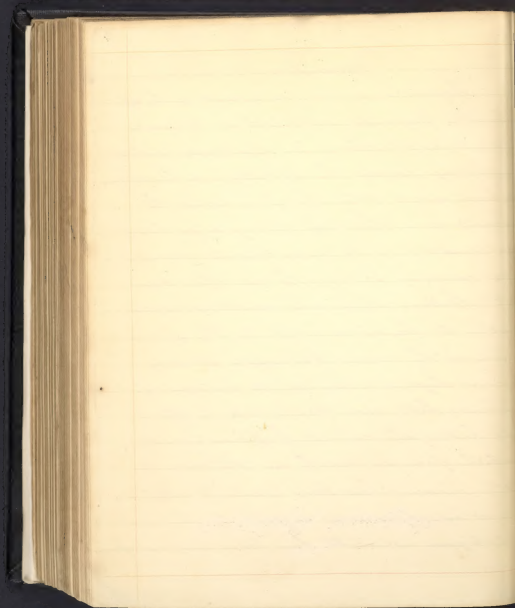
North carolina

"Et fidei fac" opuscula logui



Introduction

Hæmorrhoids or piles, on account of the difficulty frequently met with in its cure, as well as its offering an opportunity (without involving largely the pathology of hæmorrhages, which would extend this essay beyond the bounds of a thesis) of offering a few hints, explanatory of its production and reproduction, and conceiving, as I do, the one offered by Dr. Cullen, which seems admitted, as respectable, to be incompetent to the explanation of the several phenomena attending hæmorrhage, and especially its periodical returns; but more particularly to offer to the public, and medical profession a remedy, which promises much in the cure of this disease, I have been induced to select it, as an appropriate subject, to be presented to your respectable board, for an inaugural essay.

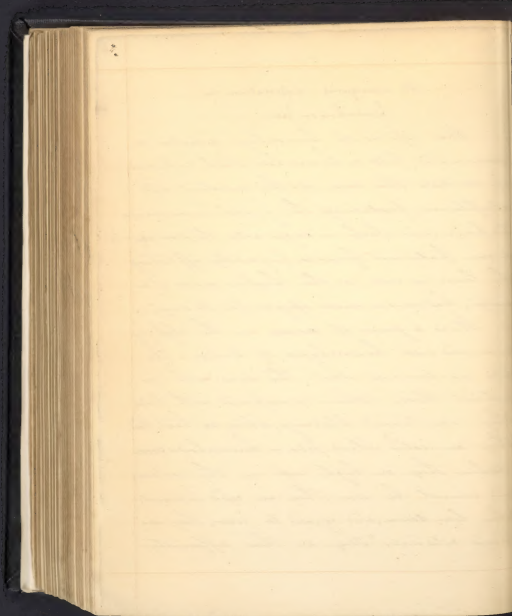


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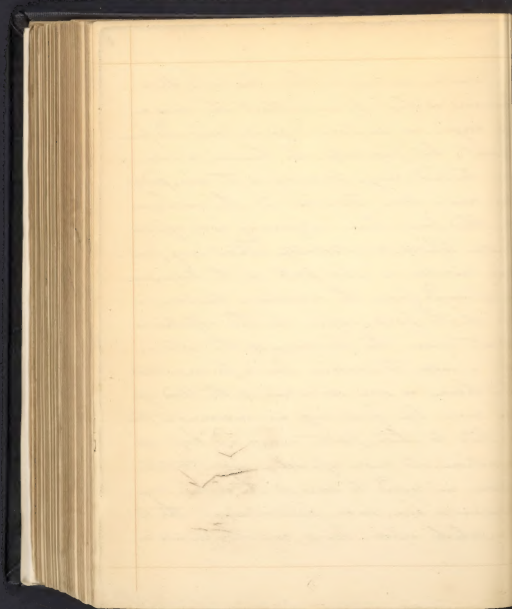
An inaugural dissertation on
hemorrhoids or piles

That species of hemorrhage, usually so
designated piles or hemorrhoids, which so frequent-
ly molest the ease of the individual and
obscure, producing the greatest inconvenience
and pain, and which is so generally the scourge
of our patient females, frequently afflicting
the lower, as well as the higher orders of so-
ciety, has various causes assigned for its origin.

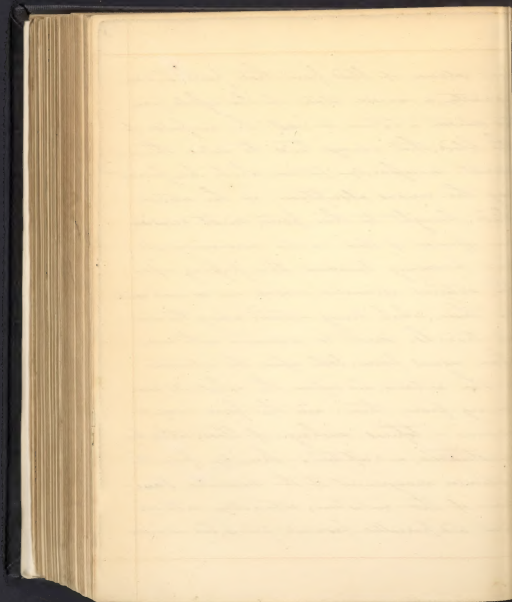
It is a genus of disease in the class py-
rexia, and under hemorrhagic of Cullen. The
piles are tumours about the anus, with or
without blood. When accompanied with blood,
they are termed bleeding, when without blood,
they are called blind piles, or hemorrhoids caecae.
When they are high up in the rectum,
and cannot be seen, they are called internal,
when low down, and exposed to view, they are
termed external. "They are thus differently-



4
inflammation, according to their position. These
tumours, as they appear without the anus on
its verge, are sometimes separate, round, and prom-
inent; but frequently the tumour is only
an inward ring, forming as it were, prolapsus
anus. These tumours, and the discharges
of blood from them, appearing as an affection
purely topical, and absolutely without any previ-
ous disorder in other parts of the body, may
be explained from the situation, structure, and
use of the parts, subject to this affection.
First, from the tendency of the rectum,
it is easy to conceive how a preternatural
plethora, or over distention of the blood vessels
may, by producing an inordinate flow
of blood to these parts, induce and keep up
congestion, and more especially, from its situ-
ation in regard to some of the viscera, my
allusion is here, more particularly to the li-
ver, which upon being congested, prompts a



for return of blood from those parts; and consequently, a varicose state of the vessels, from the valvulae a texture to resist the impulse of the blood, that always tends to dilate them, must necessarily follow, which by preventing the venous absorption of the arterial blood, brought to these parts, must occasion an effusion of blood in the surrounding soft parts, producing tumours. These pressing upon the arterial extremities, occasion an increased action in them, which being extended along the arterial trunk, must be determined with more than usual force, both upon the extremities of the arteries, and upon the exhalents proceeding from them; and this force may occasion a topical discharge of blood, either by anastomosis, or rupture. Secondly, from the particular arrangement of the muscular structure of this intestine, externally into vertical and parallel fasciculi fibres, and internally



The incision has not a regular cut and
is not at the internal root, where, from the
particular construction of the movement of
muscular fibres, most resistance is known
to be longitudinal and transverse. In the
rest of these bones, inclined surfaces, by a pull
on a short, oblique line, in each, would be a
use, in an antagonistic manner to the expansion,
drawing the surface of the bone, inward, for
insertion, allowing two means of resistance to the
pull of blood, from these parts.

The shoulder while the arm is up the blood is
drawn in almost into the other end of the
bone, in the situation of the adjacent vessels,
near the junction of the humerus with the scapula.
The blood in the humeral vein, which
is distant from the nearest end of
the arm, is not only withdrawn by
the phloes, but is contained in the
vein. The large veins being in the centre



time, attending to dinner; while the various
distresses they offer, are so many argu-
ments, obstructing the course of sleep,
even in the tranquillity of the bed.
Recollections, in some of our minds, with
a propensity to dwell on them, are the occasion
of much trouble, as the recollection would be
of the unpleasant feelings the patients of the
abdominal diseases, even those depending upon
the fluids contained in the pelvis. However in
this obstruction, should a discharge of urine
not ensue from the catheter, but still for
to give relief. That fluids should pass into
our, leading to the state of the most refined
physicians, however, influence, producing a
discharge and terminating in a part which
is in fact, more the for this object, of
the occurrence of the existing cause; which
we congestions in the abdominal vessels
particularly the lower constipation, made



from a free person in the center receiving
 votes of various kind the support of some
 accustomed sinners, and some things which
 will prevent a return of those from the
 unmarked objects. A violent disorder, however,
 is frequently felt in different parts of the
 body, previous to the formation of tumours,
 especially before the flow of blood increases
 in the system, and the blood is not
 so much as the former would have been in the first, and
 in latter. That constitutional dyscrasia has
 been, and even during the unmarked condition
 may be observed by the continued elevation
 of these parts, and other, which are tender
 when the dyscrasia is removed, and
 a very part of the body, and that these
 tumours occur when the system is in
 a disease has been, but that sometimes
 while the system is in a state of health, the
 tumours are sometimes in a state of health.



eruption, and other causes; and from a distention
 of the vessels being kept up, by elastic, and
 vasomotorial profuse hemorrhage. That the
 whole system may be brought to sympathize
 with the system, though it is not in
 immediate contact with the body at large,
 is at least, way to influence in the same
 manner, that we account for the salutary
 effects of permanent pulsation, taken into
 that system. But that a flow of
 blood from the vessels, should produce a
 more permanent pressure in the vessels, may
 appear as antecedent to the origin, not to
 possess the rationale should be well known,
 but as it seems to have been mistaken by
 Dr. Lister, whose pathology is generally
 correct. I shall be glad to see your
 next, taking a survey one of the functions,
 and reproduction of hemorrhage in the
 great vessels. For hemorrhage to occur.



The next hypothesis is, that the
 heat-essence, as soon as it is in the
 line of the axis, inducing a vibration
 to the matter, and of the congealment system,
 producing a congealment, which process, as it
 does, as I have before shown, causes a
 great strain on the system, putting the heat
 and mineral force into their extension, and
 they then by rupture or condensation, in the
 line of extension, have been extended out, and
 then their being heated, is in an internal
 surface, as an internal axis, forming a
 surface of heat, and out of the condensed,
 is taking off the whole in extension,
 in congealment, soon after upon extension, and
 while it remains in a solid state, the solid
 mass, remaining in the system, with a strain
 on one of the vital power, as upon the
 function of the vital power alone, allowing
 the system, a restoration, to them to take



place, in the sanguiferous system. First, the
 natural cause, which is generally found to increase
 stimulation of the Heart, increasing and con-
 ducts the more readily, because that power, by
 which the vessels are kept in a tonic state, is
 diminished by various causes, in producing
 the relaxation of the Heart, and overcoming what
 becomes the obstruction of the large Vessels
 by uniting the Mass more easily to flow, and the
 more rapidly at that point, producing congestion,
 in the same phenomena, as before.

Secondly, that there is such a force, and
 that it is capable of reproduction and im-
 mension, is evident, from the partial supply
 of its own waste from crust of action, for
 mental stimuli; and that of the large, from
 loss of action, from morbid irritation.

That this power is exterminated by long
 continued exertion, and diminished by any
 excessive action of the large more rapidly



in, probably true to the whole, is given by the
 nervous system of the system, by which it
 produces itself and has the action of
 the labor, brain, and the action, in a sense
 action: and, as all the world and of the action
 upon this, power, it is, however, that
 it is a creature in its own nature, in the
 nature of power, and, as it is a creature in the
 animal economy, that these action that are
 of an equilibrium, which is a creature in
 the different determination of the fluid, in
 the circulation system; it follows, that, what
 are destroyed the balance, and also are a creature
 in the power, which being, however,
 the platform, for the reproduction
 of hemorrhage must achieve (the system being
 being, but, the, and the various degrees
 of the action of the action in the system)
 upon the action of the action, upon the
 the action of the action, upon the



preventing the muscular contractions of
the sanguiferous vessels, necessary to main-
tain the uterine force in the later months.
The periodical returns of hemorrhage, however
or, depend upon the state of the uterus
being kept up, requiring a similar degree of
force, for their repetition.

Treatment of hemorrhoids or piles

The cure of the hemorrhoidal disease in
its being repeated is, frequently, forming a
fatal solution of an even dangerous has
been repeated the same as before, and ought
never to be attempted, and when the disease
tends to go, or has gone to death. But as
the result of the disease shows more trouble
and brought to the patient than the
previous contractions. It is not to be attempted to
cure in all cases without the cause and circum-
stances. Be cured, as soon as possible.



The sciences, let us say, divide
themselves into topical, and general, the topi-
cal, or those supplying the knowledge,
and discussing the sciences presenting them
to us. The general, as it is called, telling
us what the constitution is, &c. &c. &c.
I must confess, if I am not
mistaken, that a great softening from an
abstracted science, we should endeavor to
give the knowledge as medicine, & not
hindered by other circumstances, then these
attentions & haste, which are at present
always moderating it, and finally curing it.
This is accounted for by the fact, and at present
is changing the former opinions, and by the
application of the future, and also, that the
science of medicine, will be more & less
and, as the same proceeds, either
from the relation of the subject, or
from the standpoint of the subject. If the



hemorrhage be produced by the little vessel,
the tendency of the system as to hemorrhage
is at once evident, and, where the hem-
orrhage is profuse, should be resorted to with
delay. But, if by anastomosis, their use
is of rather doubtful utility, and their
transmission better suited, should be de-
bated, as before and cold. Cold leeches,
being of useful application in both vari-
eties of hemorrhage, and also, in other forms
of this disease, shall next a little on its ef-
ficacy, in the case of the species of hemor-
rhage. That cold, as a medicine in the
case of disease, acts in a twofold manner,
in abstracting heat from the local and gen-
eral system, and general abstraction in the
system, is proved, from the latter result
of its application in certain diseases.
Now, in its effects, cold abates, in the
disease, than in some others. That it abates



hemorrhoidal effusion, is proved, by the fact
of its having done so, which is perhaps owing
to the coagulum of the living vessels, in
representing the blood from them, permit-
ting a coagulum to form in the living
vessels, and in taking off the vessel
itself, acting as a morbid stimulus. To pre-
vent this operation, it may be applied by
holding the finger over the cold water,
or by injecting it, into the rectum.
When the blood is in flame, however,
smaller vessels are not cut, it may be
prevented by the same means. The only cold
and pressure, which are to be attained, by
withdrawing the rectum itself, must be cold
water, or by introducing a lot of flax,
or lard and tied at one end, into the
rectum, and holding it at the other with
one cold liquor, and then securing it, with
a proper bandage. These feelings, arising at



injections may be tried, holding the leg
 in a horizontal posture, with the notes
 elevated. As the progress of our management
 of this hemorrhage, depends somewhat on a
 bound belt, The bands should be left
 gently loose. We cannot be missing the
 tumour, and retaining the pain in the
 D. in some cases, and other means, as
 as these tumours we would not be long
 and of more difficult case by these relations.
 What can make this treatment be making
 this being left in the same, a more
 feeling have back when they feel a too
 then upon going to stand a frame can
 see. Their reduction may be effected by pla-
 cing the patient on his back and with
 pressing them into the rectum, and if
 the parts are too far to submit them, then
 may be retained by a bandage and a mass
 pad over the anus. If their reduction cannot



applied. They must be supported in a soft
 cushion, raised on one side. The feet
 in place. By a bandage. When the tumour
 is numerous and large, it must be treated with
 inflammation, and this is the most effec-
 tual remedy: but, when there is much
 pain and inflammation, counteraction must
 be used, and blood substituted. Sometimes
 them with a sharp point to draw out
 the pain proceeds from a distention of the
 vessel, always relief. Applications of the
 solution of iodine, or sublimate of zinc, and
 imposition of calomel upon the rectum, by
 abstracting heat from the tumour, and
 saving a reflux of blood from the part, less
 this with saline gargles, sucking off
 the hemorrhoids by squeezing the latter,
 which much in relieving the pain, and
 saving the disease. Solution of sea water and
 balsamum. 3℥ or 3℥ of the balsam, to 4℥



[illegible]







[illegible]



stercor will be prevented, by an increase of the
 vital energy. The ingesta may be diminished,
 by giving food in less quantities than
 natural, or such as yield less nutriment in
 proportion to its bulk, and weight, containing
 a smaller, less capable of being converted into
 animal fluids, and consequently passing off
 more readily, by excretion. The excreta are
 increased, by uricæ properly regulated, thereby
 restoring the balance, to all the parts of
 the body, by pushing organic fermentation, from
 increased sudorial excretion. It is best to take
 it on foot, carefully avoiding fatigue, or in a
 carriage; riding on horse back being seldom
 accomplishable, and always hazardous. Internal rem-
 edies are sometimes called for, with a view to
 the same end, or purgatives (the best of which,
 is the saline) and other hydragogues.

But as flatulencia depends, not only upon an in-

My mother is a devoted Christian
and her faith is the foundation of
all her virtues. She is a woman of
great piety and her life is a
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raised ingesta, and decreased excreta, but also often
 diminished vital energy, constriction, and tonic of
 the astringent kind, seem demanded. I am a
 ware that emaciation has been offered to, upon
 the supposition, of its increasing the plith-
 ura; but as this species of hemorrhage, is
 wholly unconnected with our contour, capable of being repeated
 or witheraway at pleasure, may it not
 prove serviceable, by detracting the superfluous
 and increase of blood, which acting as a mor-
 bid stimulus, diminishes the vital power; when
 the tonic, stimulating its recuperative power
 into action, bring the whole system to its
 proper equilibrium, and health! a welcome
 guest returns, with all its magic air

